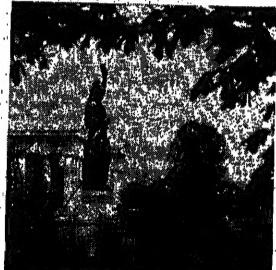
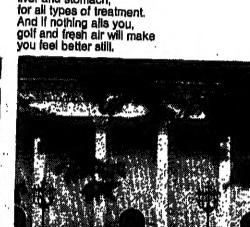


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The German Tribu.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Soviet Union launches dramatic diplomatic offensive



plomatic offensive the like of which seldom been seen in history. Moscow Togic arms limitation and with Peking on frontier problems and would like to hold alburopean security conference and negotiations on troop reductions in Central

l The Soviet Union has called on nuclear powers America, China, Britain and France to parley on nuclear disarmament and to discuss a treaty draft banning

lunar military projects.

Moscow is engaged in talks with the three Western powers on a Berlin settlement and has recently suggested to Washington an agreement on the opera-tions of the US and Soviet fleets.

In the wake of the treaty with Bonn Moscow has concluded consultation

ements with France and Canada and a friendship pact with Egypt that consoli-dates the Soviet position in the Middle

This wide-ranging activity seems at first to be puzzling and confusing on the

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What
What makes the modern
Manager tick — a

ength of the Soviet explanation that

owen nations.
Observérs who claim to know a thing or sbout goings on in the Kremlin have cording to intellectual standard as they are either more secreor more straightforward than is really take but in either case meed to be

by overlook the major factor, name-lift Moscow is simply making use of itunities that are either of its own ng or have come its way as a result hust be inalled that over the fast a years the Soviet Union has established strategic balance with the United States.

and built up a fleet that is virtually on a par with America's while the Soviet economy has either drawn level or bettered the US economy in a number of major production sectors.

Soviet space research would seem to be more logical and long-term in approach than its American counterpart, which is often publicity-oriented. And of late the Soviet Union has commanded worldwide air and sea links that are bound to involve worldwide influence.

All this is bound to be reflected in the policies pursued, particularly as Moscow is pragmatic enough to adopt a non-ideological approach when the need

Consideration rather than anxiety i called for. Leonid Brezhnev's 11 June provides reliable information about the premises on which Soviet foreign policy operates.

The chief premise is that the inter-

national balance of political, social and military power has so changed that the Soviet Union can bay claim to a role at least equal to that of the United States.

Concepts such as equal security, on the basis of equality and renunciation of unilateral advantages occur time and time again in Mr Brezinev's speech, bearing witness to a manifesto that fairly flaunts at the Americans the idea that "We are as big as you and we can both be equally big at less expense." This is both an offer and

It has long been obvious that despite the propaganda line Moscow basically attaches greater importance to the Salt talks than to a European security con-

This doubtless accounts for the prompt rejoinder by Moscow to what appeared to be a suggestion by Chancellor Brandt of this country that the outcome of the Salt talks might be tied in some way to the



Bengal disaster

Swaran Singh, Indian Foreign Minister, visited Chancellor Brandt In Bonn to discuss the consequences of the troubles in East Pakistan. The main theme of his talks was ncreased aid for the refugees. The Bonn Cabinet has arranged to provide an immediate grant of five million Marks to aid the trouble-stricken area.

negotiation of a satisfactory Berlin settle:

America might embark on a new arms race, try to regain the military advantage and so force the Soviet Union to follow suit. The Kremlin is also allergic to attempts by Bonn to make East-West talks dependent on the outcome of the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

The link between Berlin and the prooosed European security conference is more than enough as far as Moscow is concerned, and further tie-ups might either jeopardise the Berlin talks altogether or lead to Soviet counter-demands. Parallel procedure as demanded by Moscow is basically a move designed to enable Bonn and the others to save Soviet

The danger that the Kremlin might attempt to circumvent a Berlin settlement

substitute for the proposed security con-ference may exist but is not at present felt to be scute.

Western diplomats surmise that Mos cow may be interested in troop cut talks but feel that the Soviet side has resor-vations about the Western concept of balanced forces and may object to it altogether. MBFR talks would seem likely

to be along-winded business.

The Soviet view is felt to be that the security conference is a more ensity attainable target because military prob-lems are not inextricably involved.

'If nothing else were to come of it the conference would at least confirm that the Soviet Union has a right to a say in the affairs of Europe. For this Moscow might well be prepared to pay a small price in Berlin.

(Studential Zehung 14 June 1971)

It takes a recap of American policy in Asia back to and before the Second World War to appreciate the historic significance of the Sino-American rap-

Barely four years have passed since Dean Rusk, Secretary of State under Presidents Kennedy, and Johnson, talked of the "Yellow Peril" of 800 million Chinese the other side of Vietnam. stry are This was his justification for interven-tion in Indochina, a policy the wisdom and success of which fellow-Democrats were already beginning to doubt.

Not eight years ago Lyndon Johnson, still dazed by the assassination of Presi-dent Kennedy, voiced the suspicion that in all probability the Chinese were to lame.
This was the obvious conclusion for the

This was the obvious conclusion for the then Vice President to draw, since following, the detents with the Soviet Union prepared by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter and implemented by President Kennedy and Secretary of State Rusks China had become world enemy Nt. 1. "Hostility towards Peking and its three

Washington and the question of Peking's admission to the UN

Washington together.

Opinions may differ as to whether war would have been waged against China during Mr. Kennedy's second term, which would have begun in November 1264. The confused ideas of which Mikita Khrushchev was accused at his downtall may well have run along these lines. American Kremlinologists maintain.

There can, on the other hand, be no doubt that the American military build-up, in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand was directed against China. The gigantic air bases, harbours, military bases and roads that were stamped out of the jungle for billions, of dollars bossted runways for the heaviest of superbombers.

They were not built for jungle warfare against Vietcong guerillas or against twen-

ty million North Vietnamese. They were built for use in a war involving half Asia. 2/In the two and half years since taking over office President Nixon's plan by which he proposed to bring the Vietnam war to an honourable conclusion has tak-

kirkapprochement with Feking has rendered the war pointless; a development stand than most domestic critics of the Nixon administration's policies.

b Just like the New Left that used to cuote Chairman Mao President Nixon quoted a Chinese proverb, now the frendy thing to do, at a recent press conference. "A thousand-mile journey," he noted, "begins with the first step. We have already taken two !..."

It is hard to say how many steps have been taken behind the scenes by American and Chinese diplomats, who can be assumed to have been in extremely intensive negotiations for some time.

Following publication of the list of goods American fifthis can how export to

Continued on page 2



480 - 24 June 1971

- rOREIGN AFFAIRS

Government should consider early recognition of Peking

M so Tse-tung's China has come to be socially acceptable. It courts the favours of others and itself has its good graces sought as never before. Politicians and businessmen from all five continents are knocking at Peking's door.

Mao and Chou En-lai's diplomats are drawing up increasingly flexible formulas as a result of which an increasing number of diplomatic representatives of their unbending opponent Chiang Kai-shek are having to pack their bags and leave.

In neutral Austria's case, for instance, Peking has opted to forgo express mention of the two-state theory and makes no mention whatsoever of Nationalist China (Taiwan).

In the past countries prepared to recognise mainiand China had at least to note the People's Republic's total claim to the island of Formosa.

Washington and Peking

Continued from page 1

mainland China (a generous though not spectacular catalogue) Washington's next step will be to announce the outcome of

its United Nations policy review.

Washington is unlikely to agree to the Albanian solution, consisting of a simple majority vote on Chinese membership that would automatically involve the expulsion of Taiwan.

It might well cease to insist on a two-thirds majority in favour of Peking's admission, though. It then remains to be seen how Peking will respond, particularly in respect of Taiwan.

A t times even experienced readers of communiques who can normally see at a glance what is between and behind

the lines are momentarily put out of their

the Federal Republic i

Arab recognition of the Jewish State.

This has all been common knowledge

Brandt to reiterate these principles at this

in the Middle Bast.

Drecise moment?

Marlene Manthey (Kieler Nachrichten, 12 June 1971)

The latest move has made it easier for hesitant countries to make up their minds and establish diplomatic relations with Peking. As a result Peking has gained

ground in Europe.
Peking not only is on excellent terms with Rumania, Yugosiavia and its old ally Albania (ties with Moscow's immediate Eastern European neighbours and satellites varying extraordinarily); it is also on good terms with Scandinavia, France, Italy, Britain, Holland and Switzerland and relations are improving steadily.

Unlike the Soviet Union People's China

increasingly welcomes the trend towards European integration. Members of an Italian trade delegation reported on their return from Peking at the end of May that Premier Chou En-lai made no bones about the fact that he expects a stronger Europe to reduce the two superpowers' influence on member-countries.

Against this background it is by no means clear why Chancellor Brandt says that relations between this country and the Soviet Union must be further normalised before diplomatic ties with Peking are established. In the past Bonn has taken only American wishes into

Now that President Nixon has accepted Mao Tse-tung's ping pong challenge and other important allies of this country's are getting on well with China why, one may well ask, is Bonn prepared to bow to pressure from one of the two rival Communist great powers.

Relations between this country and People's China are marked by strange ups and downs. As long ago as 1955, following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow, Peking stated that it was about time normal relations were established with People's China. Bonn did not respond.

Molner Stadt Anzeiger

In 1958 representatives of the Industrial Committee on Trade with the East grasped the initiative. They concluded a "private" trade agreement with Peking. It only lasted one year though.

In 1964 Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder, as he then was, made an attempt to put trade with mainland China on a formal basis. The Chinese were even prepared to include West Berlin. Those were the days of Mao's idea of intermediate zones.

In addition to China, the Third World, Japan and Canada Western Europe was also to become an independent unit with the aim of gradually eliminating the hegemony of the two superpowers. The GDR, or East Germany, as the Chinese call it, was seen merely as a Soviet

Since when, until the signature of the Moscow Treaty, the Kremlin has repeatedly raised the spectre of a Bonn-Peking

Whatever importance may be attached to propaganda fanfares of this kind a treaty with Peking was not signed in 1964 and whatever the reasons may have been (a change of mind on Chancellor Erhard's part in view of President Johnson's displeasure or Chinese hopes of a change relations with Moscow following the fall of Nikita Khrushchev) there has since been no hews on the Bonn-Peking front.

Unlike many sectors of industry the Brandt-Scheel administration has repeatedly stated that it does not propose to enter into negotiations with China until some distant future.

The China sub-section at the The China sub-section at the Office was abolished a year and death of Wilhelm Hoffmann, the merged with the East Asia death of treaties with the Eastern Barrell CDU has no time to loose in Barrell Section in already makes

But Peking is already prompt question as to what conditions it be fulfilled before Bonn constitutes of establishing north

Peking's virulent criticism of treaty with Moscow has now ben Inder Rainer Barzel's leadership the down but Bonn could still be in CDU Opposition in the Bundestag cold shoulder if it continues to be a tenting such a bad figure in recent own leeway and play hard to bonhis. The Christian Democrats have Peking's point of view.

Gerhard Schröder is likely to brace legislation.

little more in the way of detain the Opposition is beginning to overhis Peking trip materialise. Schröme that period in which it was the other Christian Democrats administrated being lensi denler of government proposals. conclusion of a trade agreement that the bundestag.

A trade agreement would be mentioned bundestag.

A trade agreement would also ment in the Bundestag.

Purpose of counteracting the c. Catainly the CDU as a whole cannot trade between this country all hold a candle to the respectable image of Trade figures have been on the dat the parliamentary party. Outside obthe past three years. the past three years.

Christian Democrat Bundesn spirats in the party to candidature for bers Richard von Weizsäcker as the party chairmanship and the chancel-bark would even go so far as too ties in all sectors. The Federal involved in this struggle and that the lie ment has evidently forgotten the of the land even in the party leadership is dent Heinemann came out in far relations with Peking as long ago. Without doubt it is a sure sign that

relations with Peking as long ago.

The form the ties take is of a importance but it is important a country is soon represented in an or other in a country the govern which has ruled the most popular in the world for the past 22 p country, moreover, with which is a sure sign that when the selection of the leader is preceded by a calculated period of consideration and assessment.

Even if the final decision is made by pitched battle among the candidates this is far more a sign that the rules and regulations of the game are being adhered

Did not Soviet Party leader: to than a cloak and dagger affair behind Brezhnev himself say a few month Alma Ata, no distance from their with China, that the treaty with was not directed against Peking! If this statement was meant and continue after 1973, Moscow can hardly begrudge this co

establishing normal relations with H Policy towards the Eastern Blocost to preclude activity in China's disease Slegfried Ky

Slegfried Ky

Party Chairman Walter Scheel said in an interview that he was in favour of

Franklurier Allgemeine

the CDU went in 1966 when they voted Kurt Georg Kiesinger as the Christian Democrat chancellor-elect. The party lost nothing by simply taking account of the fact that there were several alternative candidates for the leadership and they must come to the majority decision.

be severed in the shortest possible time, not allowing the roundabout of candidates to get in motion. This time the and manipulation of opinions.

When well-meaning observers advise the CDU today to prolong this uncommonly painful procedure as much as possible on account of the torment of the actual election they are not giving the party

First of all the various candidates are open to attacks from outside and from friction within the party which can harm them and even discredit them in the eyes

Secondly the decisions made at the polling booths in the Federal Republic today are so much a matter of personalities involved that the main candidate should be chosen as soon as possible so that he can be sold to those groups on the periphery whose floating vote will in the last resort decide the majority. If this merry-go-round is allowed to continue turning it is likely to have fatal con-

government continues its present course view of continuing our policies for the and there are several more disappointments before 1973 the next general election could become a kind of protest vote in which it will be a matter of indifference who is at the head of the Christian Democrats.

This argument is just as misleading as a candidate for the chancellor's office.

If the CDU considers that it is on the right lines no one can convince the party otherwise. Sober reflection underlines the fact that the present depressed atmosphere in the government camp will not last

forever.

Much can change in two years and this exceedingly ambitous government, which is well aware of the power it wields and is defending its position fiercely, will undoubtedly come up with stategies which will make life more difficult for the Opposition before the next election is

One factor that must never be underestimated by the Opposition is what power a figure such as Chancellor Brandt can wield to bring about integration within the party and outside it. He is a man who is espected by all sections of the elec-

As far as the various alternative personalities vying for the CDU leadership are concerned it will be an expensive business for the party to find good, unprejudiced advice. Each of the four major candidates who have so far been nominated, Rainer Barzel, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Helmut Kohl and Gerhard Schröder, will give the party leadership and hence the whole party a certain image in the eyes of the general public. These images range from young with managerial qualities to reformist and conservative and statesman-like.

The CDU should not only consider which of these images is most likely to impress the elctorate. It shood consider far more for the welfare of this country the nature of the office of chancellor and the stature-required by its holder, especially the physical qualities.

If the party takes this attitude it will chose the chancellor-elect who will prove in the long run the right man for the job and this will be verified by the work he carries out when in office.

The party can, but does not have to. base its calculations on psychological aspects of the electorate's makeup. There is a great risk involved in this criterion.

Who can say with certainty at the present moment what the attitudes towards certain candidates will be in the autumn of 1973?

On the political stage fame and favour can be just as short-lived as on the theatrical stage. Aversions can be longlasting. Sympathies can be erroded gradually day by day. No politician can find solace by building on a rock that he feels will never be worn away.

Attempting to anticipate the whims of the electorate can easily lead to taking the wrong path. The yardsticks in finding the best man for the job must be taken more earnestly than this.

Fritz Ullrich Fack (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 June 1971)

This is the procedure through which

The difference between 1966 and today is that then the Gordian Knot had to matter has not been so urgent and the choice of a candidate for the chancellery has been open to all kinds of criticism

good advice.

of the electorate.

sequences for the CDU. continuing the SPD/FDP condition in

The CDU/CSU can hardly avoid personal confrontation in the 1973 elections since the leading candidate on the other side is a man called Willy Brandt.

There is a story going around that if the

the theory that there is no hurry to elect

DKP slyly keeps respectability with nothing-to-hide policy

Only the Communists could have brought this one off," an old worker supposed to have said about the "grand fighting demonstration" at the end of the first youth congress of the Deutsche Kommunistische Partie (DKP) in Hanover. At least this is how the official publication of the party, Unsere Zeit, reported the event.

A confidential report drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior in Bonn on left-wing extremism states that Com-munists in the Federal Republic are bringing something off, at least visually

This report accuses the two-year-old DKP of having identical aims as the banned kommunistisches Partei Deutschlands (KPD).

Lawyers at the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe have noted this broad hint with keen interest. The Ministry of the Interior has levelled the accusation that the DKP is following in the footsteps of the banned KPD and this would be a controvention of the Constitutional

Court's ruling made on 17 August 1956.
Without doubt under the Brandt/Scheel
SPD/FDP coalition government there will be neither a ban nor police action against the DKP. But if there were a change of government in Bonn and the CDU/CSU were returned to power a new situation

But the lie of the land is completely different now from 1956. Whereas the KPD had been a partly conspiratorial setup years before the ban and has made it easy for its persecutors to dub it an underground organisation, the DKP has been pursuing a subtle policy of nothing

It has a lively press department, its own publications and a supply of information and reports for journalists who are interested. Contacts between the DKP and brother parties in other countries including the Socialist Unity Party in the German Democratic Republic – are not kept secret but are often described in

The basic declaration of intent of the DKP shows what the party is striving for. This contains nothing that infringes Basic Law. The Adenauer government was not too hard-pressed to find statements in the KPD publications that were ambiguous.

In the KPD programme for "the na-tional reunification of Germany" published on 2 November 1952 there were statements such as: "If the people of West Germany want to survive they must topple the Adenauer regime." Also: "Undoubtedly our fight will require sacrifices. But for every patriot who falls in battle or is torn away from the fight a thousand will arise."

Those who were out to get the KPD banned gobbled up statements of this kind. But they will not be able to make a meal of anything the DKP has printed. The DKP is of the opinion that Basic Law allows changes along socialist lines limiting "the might of the monopolies". The DKP speaks of the "democratic rejuvenssound more like evolution than revolu-

Thus in Karlsruhe it is generally accepted that the broad hint is intended as a warning shot from the Ministry of the Interior to the Deutsche Kommunistische

The days of the Communist witchhunt, sanctioned by a ban on the party, are past and gone, according to legal brains in Karlsruhe. Banning political parties is considered anachronistic. If a Bonn government applied for a ban on the DKP it would have no prospects of success.

> Helimuth Rieber (Frankfuster Rundschau, 3 June 1971)

Bonn is anxious to overcome misunderstandings with Israel

This was how many old hands in Bonn felt when the Social Democratic Party executive recently published an unheralded statement by the Chancellor on the situation in the Middle Bast that was Now everyone with an inkling of what is going on knows full well that not everything in the garden is lovely as far as interspersed between decisions on the relations between Bonn and Tel Aviv are economic and financial situation and concerned, but the whole truth only policy on European integration and tocame to light by way of unofficial wards the Eastern Bloc. information that goes a long way towards In a nutshell what the Chancellor had to say was:

explaining the situation. Despite soothing commentaries by the Foreign Office the Israelis are apparently - The Federal government reaffirms that it has no intention of pursuing its still most annoyed about a joint guideline on policy towards the Middle East agreed policy towards the Eastern Bloc at Israel's expense and drawing closer to the Soviet viewpoint on the Middie Bast merely to by the Foreign Ministers of the Coramon Market.

worm its way into Moscow's good books. In this confidential document Foreign - The Federal Republic has a special Minister Walter Scheel is alleged to have relationship with Israel overshadowed by drawn closer to the French approach, the irrevocable murder of millions of which in Israeli eyes is pro-Arab. European Jews. - In view of this special relationship

In point of fact Paris has indeed so far concurred to a large extent lock, stock and barrel) with the demand its best to promote a peaceful settlement made by Moscow and Cairo that Israel must first withdraw from all occupied - On the other hand the Federal government would like to give all legitimate interests their due and improve

territory, including strategic vital points.
When the first rumours of alleged concessions by Foreign Minister Scheel relations with the Arab countries. Like made their appearance critical questions were asked by Herbert Wehner and Helmut Schmidt, SPD parliamentary drawal from the occupied territories and party chairman and Defence Minister for a long time, virtually a matter of course. What can have possessed Willy

respectively, among the SPD executive. Wehner had recently visited Israel and heard Israeli worries lest Bonn part company with Tel Aviv to some extent in tries dependent on Israeli approval.

country's policy towards the Eastern

Willy Brandt's surprise statement was an attempt not only to soothe the Israelis but also to satisfy forces within his own party that feel it to be necessary for political and moral reasons to support the Israeli claim to frontier changes designed to augment Israel's security.

Herr Brandt, the Social Democratic leader, came to grips with his Israeli opposite number, Golda Meir, at the meeting of the Socialist International in Helsinki over this very issue.

Social Democratic politicians with some knowledge of the facts are at pains to emphasise that the Chancellor was successful in his attempt to mediate between in Social Democrats on the one hand and Mrs Meir on the other.

The Scandinavians wanted to bring a certain amount of pressure to bear on Israel in order to make Tel Aviv more ready to compromise. Mrs. Meir on the other hand insisted that any commentaries on the Middle East be made dependent on Israel's express approval.

The Chancellor is not prepared to concede Israel an absolute right of veto of this kind. In other words he is not prepared to make the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Arab coun-At present, though, Bonn is not in-

terested in making any such and Scheel said in the interview: "If we send a Bonn ambassador to Charl achieve the success for which we are be to underscore the full dest striving before 1973... we will fight the recognition accorded to the Gill next election campaign from the point of

The Federal government with following four years."

refrain from upgrading the GDR in Speaking of the policies of the CDU/ way until there is some certainly CSU Opposition in the Bundestag Herr outcome of negotiation on Scheel commented: "If they fail to and with East Berlin. develop any convincing alternative pol-icles they will not prove to be a serious

For the time being relations with are to be improved. Early in July 19 challenger to the government in 1973." Minister Scheel is to visit land cordiality will not be much held informed member of the Bonn out comments. "The Israelis are not at (Kieler Nachrichten, 8 Jun !

The German Tribuit He based this statement on a survey

Publisher: Friedrich Heinecke. Editories Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editories Public opinion research institute.

Cito Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthors Her Wischnewski's figures, which are based On a pormative conducted with the conducted manager. Advertising rates list No. 8 - Annual subscription DM 25.

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Jürgen Lot SPD business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski said recently in Bonn, "The SPD coalition with the FDP is more popular with the people of this country at the moment than the Opposition."

egulations of the game are being adhered

Present coalition to

Scheel says

/ice-Chancellor and Free Democrat

Bonn after the general elections in 1973.

Reported in an illustrated magazine

(Neus Hannoversche Presse, 28 May 1971)

based on a normally wite SPD, six per cent would back the FDP (thus 49 per cent for the government coalition) and 48 per cent would give their vote to the CDU/CSU.

Another figure to come from this surey was a 67 per cent vote of approval for the achievements of the government, linds. and "positive" approval. Only nineteen percent voted "negative".

Even from the point of view of the In all correspondence please quots your and provincial assembly elections the acription number which appears as he was thances of the Bonn coalition are good, per to the right of your address. according to Herr Wischnewski. Figures show that the SPD and FDP

assured, Wischnewski claims carried out in April by the Infratest

per cent of votes for the government. The heavy SPD lossses in Hesse, according to Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, were "a clear and unambiguous rejection by the populace of imperative mandate - which

A survey conducted among 2,000 people, five hundred of them in Frankfurt, confirms this. The question asked was: "what should be a politician's guide?" Forty-nine per cent said "his conscience", 29 per cent "the elec-torate," only fifteen per cent answered "the party." Seven per cent abstained.

have only lost 0.2 per cent of votes since This autumn the SPD plans to start a the 1969 general election. In the legislative period 1957-1961 the government members, said Herr Wischnewski. This will of the day lost 7.6 per cent of their votes in provincial assembly elections. The 1961-1965 period showed a loss of 6.5 was unsatisfactory that no more than

SPD/FDP elections win still

corresponds to official SPD policies."

be aimed particularly at working men, white-collar workers, the middle-classes and women. Herr Wischnewski said that it

840,000 SPD members were female. Prom this autumn onwards there will be a monthly newsletter for SPD mem-

The main items on the agenda at the extraordinary party-political conference to be held between 18 and 20 November in Bonn would be tax reforms, the mass-media and the reorganisation of party work, Hans Lerchbacher

seventeen per cent of the approximately

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 May 1971)



RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS **Ecumenical** conference in Augsburg

Before the Whitsun congress of Roman Catholic and Evanglical Christians in Augsburg, members of both Churches, especially the critical groups, wondered whether it would be worth attending.

Those people who did attend must decide for themselves whether the congress was worthwhile. One thing can be stated with certainty - Christians who had been opposed to each other for centuries spoke uninhibitedly, of the problems each group faced in belief, their fellow-Christians, their Churches and the suffering in the world.

It was as if each side had forgotten their denomination and was discussing everyday problems. It was not a case of Church versus Church - members of a Church often differed from their fellowbelievers on important issues.

One striking aspect was the caution and patience adopted together with objective clarity. A somewhat mystic belief in ecumenicalism played its part, over-coming the differences of thought, belief and practices and the resentment that can grow all too easily during the course of

history.
Theologians and leading men in the two Churches were not subject to this attitude of caution. A broadside of frank criticism greeted them. Their advocates had to point out that even bishops could be affected by problems of conscience.

It is hard to say whether the Augsburg congress was a success. The answer depends on a person's point of view. The rtant-thing-is that-the congress took place and that the atmosphere was good.

Albert Beckel, President of the Catholic Central Committee, who organised the officially banned by their Church's doc-Augsburg congress along with the executive of the Evangelical Church Congress, stated that the Whitsun meeting created a fact that the Churches could not in future ignore. His view must be seconded.

The old-style Church congresses will probably not be possible in future, especially as the Churches obviously cannot mobilise large masses with their traditional methods.



Chief Cantor Estrango Nachama (left), Rabbi Dr Nathan Levinson and the Bishop of Augsburg, Dr Josef Stimpfle, taking part in an interdenominational service in Augsburg listening to what their congregations

believe. The congress was organised by

The question of inter-denominational

communion was the main subject of

theological discussions in Augsburg. Inter-

denominational communion means that a

Church agrees to accept members of

without Church unity being aimed at or

It is husbands and wives of different

denominations who particularly support

inter-denominational communion. They

no longer see any basic theological objec-

tion to allowing people like themselves

alternately to attend each other's com-

They also want Catholics to be able to

attending a Protestant communion ser-

vice. But this move is blocked mainly by

differing views amongst the Catholic

munion services.

aymen in the two Churches.

hold an Evangelical Church Congress in 1973 and the Catholics a Catholic Congress a year later.

Even if this were to happen the congresses would probably be expanded to include Christians of the other confe-

A second meeting is being considered for 1973 to deal with the practical effects of ecunemicalism. The meeting will be held in Frankfurt, Hanover or West Berlin. The fact that so few leading Church-

man attended the Augsburg congress was critised. Julius, Cardinal Döpfner, the Chairman of the Episcopal Conference, stated that it had been agreed to send a minimum of bishops and other senior clergy so that the meeting would not have an official atmosphere, allowing more latitude for spontaneity.

Leading Churchman did not want to be confronted with practices that are still trines. Inter-confessional communion comes under this category. Their presence could be construed as sanction for these practices, they feared.

It is difficult to understand why the bishops always think in representative categories. The Augsburg congress led to a frank discussion of the Churches' cares and woes and the other side was always

No decision has yet been taken on whether the Protestants will once again

No decision has yet been taken on whether the Protestants will once again

War graves association seeks trust of East Bloc

A fter the ratification of the treaties with the Eastern Bloc countries an World War, "We could begin now," he says. exchange of symphony orchestras be-tween. Warsaw and Cologne will come

He admits that the organisation would meet psychological barriers however. German war graves in the East," Willi Thiele, President of the War Graves Association, warned.

At the same time, Thiele said, the organisation would patiently and persistently take every opportunity of trying to earn the Eastern countries' trust.

Thiele recently gained the support of Cardinal Julius Dopfner who is expecting levelled by the Soviet authoriti an invitation to Warsaw. The Cardinal has agreed to bring up the subject of German war graves during his talks in the city.

Thiele now wants to seek the help of Heinz Oskar Vetter, the Secretary-General of the Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB).

"The DGB has such valuable contacts with the East that it could be of some assistance to us in our campaign," Thiele stated to a meeting of the organisation he heads in Rimbach.

Thiele is sure that tens of thousands of German war graves could be found effortlessly on the basis of documents he already has and the detailed statements of

These are caused by the fact that the Soviet Union has few war cemeteries.

There is a graveyard near Moscow for German generals who died in captivity but there are no cemetaries for soldiers of the Red Army who died in action,

That was why the German cemeteries in Russia that were not destroyed by the German Wehrmacht as it retreated were

When Russian delegations have been shown the carefully tended cemeteries for Russian soldiers who died during captivity in Germany, their first reaction is one of astonishment that such a thing should exist.

The War Graves Association still has the reputation in the East of being a revanchist, nationalist organisation carrying out espionage activities.

Thiele also regrets that his organisation remains largely unknown to the general public here: "That is astonishing considering what we have achieved in the past fifty years and in view of the fact that we have 700,000 members." Fritz Fabricius (Kieler Nachrichten, 29 May 1971)

the strongest impressions arising from the Augsburg Congress.
Young members supporting the ecumenical movement will probably be prepared to leave their respective Churches if attempts to integrate them fail.

Another problem and an old source of inter-denominational dispute is the Catholic ruling on mixed marriages. Many observers felt that this question had lost its explosive quality after the Catholic bishops had found a way to settle thie issue - the relatively few people attending the working group discussing marriage provides some evidence of this — but there was still harsh criticism.

The way the Catholic Church continues to insist on no inter-denominational marriages was attacked as discrimination against the other denomination and an ecumenical scandal.

The maintenance of this principle was attacked as being dishonourable and intolerable when every vicar granted almost automatic dispensation.

As with the question of inter-denomiaccused of attempting to defend their old positions of power.

The Catholics and Protestants meeting in Augsburg could hardly have been representative of the total number of members of the two Churches.
Asked why fewer Christians from Augs-

burg and the surrounding area had attended the congress than expected, Secretary-General Walz of the Evangelical Church Congress answered, "The ecumenical idea has not progressed as far as those attending the Augsburg congress would like to make out. Unity still lies before us."

Knut Barrey (Frankfurter Allgameine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1971)

Church history cal HOME AFFAIRS once again take at Identity card turning at Augsh scheme has no

Relations between Catholics E. testants have kept Germanyer sinister side for four and a half centuries The led to political disasters. The

Years' War and Bismarck's and District per cent of all people in the policy are a warning.

Federal Republic are called Müller, There have been peaceful indeer, Schulze or one of the other ten enough but they regularly ended host common surnames. Six hundred period of mistrust, is the en housand people alone answer to the movement of recent years heral have of Müller. change? The Whitsun Ecument These common names often lead to uress in Augustus was a control of recently as

gress in Augsburg was meant arrors and misunderstandings especially as whether there was any possitive people's Christian names are often unity.

The Church has lost much the Moller-Meier-Schulze problem.

importance in West Germany B But that is now to end. The governrespond to the continual uplar elization and conditions caused by science of the continual uplar elization.

But the Church is a sign of the Republic to be given a twelve-figure But the Church's loss of press identity number that will accompany its due to a decline in religious inters holder from crudle to grave, enabling Pacts contradict this view.

This plan obviously conjures up Orsupport in the continual uplar velican fears in the minds of alarmed living conditions caused by science clitzens. Is everyone to be degraded to an nology and economics.

Objections against computer-stored per-

Continued from page 4

ops who preached alongside Protes-

tant bishops. That shows how times are

the warmth of the rapprochement

will consume a Church's own denomina-

nology and economics.

The fact that the need for its holonger of any importance? Is the individual rising while the Churches' po electronic machines to undermine human decreasing is a paradox fore; adultively who can learn what about how Churches to do a lot of thinking.

It is obvious that the traditional research and methods of the Churches and methods of the Churches but it longer adequate. A new way of the has begun in both Churches but it proposing identity numbers, considers objections against the move to be on the whole emotionally motivated as it outs other Churches at its communion services

The main task is to find a m whole emotionally motivated, as it puts it, and hopes that fears can be overcome approach to people once again. It by better public relations.
difficult that it surpasses the pass. But a public opinion poll conducted by any one Church. Cooperation and the Allensbach Institute has shown that it ecumenical spirit are indispensable is only a minority of people who have

The decision destroying Church any misgivings. One third of those interwas anado in 15.30 at the imperial by viewed did not like the idea of having an Augsburg. It was the birth of a di identity number while two thirds were carry out their Sunday devotions by Church and the denominational Star not disturbed by the thought. Until then the Roman Chadi Constitutional experts at the Ministry encompassed the whole of the of the Interior pointed out that human

But the heads of the two Churches world. This universal Church 1 dignity would not be violated as a must be aware that the danger of a "third denomination" is acute - this was one of replaced by the confessional Churc person's name was not going to be Their rise led to the diffusion replaced by an identification number. universal empire into a number dk. The twelve-figure number will nid the minational States that integrated adaption of the registration laws to the

and politics in Germany constants progressive automation in administrative until 1918. There is still a link today as functions, they say. In other words, people's minds. Treaties believed computers are to be used much more by Federal states and the Churchs who the authorities. the connection.

After the failure of the first general sonal data result from the fact that of Lutherans and Roman Cathalia registration was long thought of as an aid to the security police in building up a Imperial Diet held in 1555, once #7 Augsburg.

The agreement ended the single the Reformation period, recognized the large number of different traditions existence of Independent Luthers:

Catholic territories within the Empiric Religions unity was retained in German states until the industrial addition last century. The Augsburg was a yardstick that led to Germany it product in the Late Middle After the tolerance.

Continued from page 4

the large number of different traditions belongs.

The question of denomination has lost a two of its bitterness in recent years, in this country at any rate. Events that occurred over four hundred years ago are no longer to urgent. People look at what unites the Churches, not at what divides them.

The 450th anniversary celebrations of the Imperial Diet of Worms at which

tolerance.

The ecumenical congress at which Luther confessed his faith to the Empire was the first large Church raily come both Catholics and Protestants sail bibles. in Catholics and Prote beginning of the division.

It cannot just be a rally at a today's generations come to reconstitute the tion at the very place when the tion at t forefathers split. That would be ton, even in this country. There are fears pletely pointless.

Augsburg has twiced moved the Augsburg has twiced moved the strain 1530 with the beginning of dence tionalism and in 1555 with the mist live are to learn anything from the tion of tolerance. The success or fill we are to learn anything from the mistranes of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, it is the lesson that will decide whether a third religious can be pushed to fruition in the stimulus is to come from Augsburg will church. People must be given time to new image of the Church's come of the conscience that is necessary to faith.

Continued on page 5



The new all-purpose identification card containing all personal particulars to be introduced in this country by 1975

complete picture of an individual's move-

The other function of registration – to inform authorities about present and future needs - has long been underestimated. It is only with the rapid increase its way more and more into the fore-

A poll showed that personal data and other important information of some forty per cent of the population changes every year, largely due to population

Centrally-stored personal data, as envisaged by the Bill, could save people who move from one district to another from filling in the long forms necessary for registration as the necessary information could be obtained from the store. Paperwork would be kept to a infilmum.

This does not only apply to the registration of people moving into a new neighbourhood. It would also ease the exchange of information between local and national administrations and avoid excessive bureaucratic practices such as form-filling in triplicate.

Though they may be largely unaware of it, a lot of people already have a personal identity number that enables the authorities to use computers in their routine

Nine million people are registered by number in the national pensions scheme and there are five million people with an armed forces identity number. Computer installations are already at work in 120

It is not a question of coming to compromises with the truth. The main task at Augsburg was to express the truth of the common basis of faith and the common basis of the Church in such a way that it does not repel those people hanging to old traditions but wins them

Cooperation between the two Churches in the Federal Republic has progressed. They work together in the social sphere. Delegates of the two Churches exchange

Theology students attend joint seminars. Catholic bishops sometimes reach at Protestant church services and Protestant bishops in Catholic churches. That all happens. But the ecumenical

movement has not fully developed its power in this country. Augsburg could be a new beginning.

A public sign is needed showing that ecumenicalism is not only in the interest of one party in the Church but is the will in all parts of the Churches in this country, irrevocably as the product of history. Karl-Alfred Odin-

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 2 June 1971)

towns with a total of eighteen million inhabitants. Printing income tax cards, electoral lists or inoculation lists can then be done accurately and quickly.

The local authorities plan to extend the use of computers. Then people will not in administrative work that it has pushed have to register with the road tax department, the tax offices (where anyone who earns already has a number), the armed forces reserves offices or the aliens

One condition for this is a standardised computer system providing the authorities with necessary information at any time and thus freeing people from the endless form-filling that they are still

obliged to do today.

The intention behind the law is to halt the divergent trends in the various departments and regions. The Federal states have long pressed for the introduction of a standardised identification system so as to kill the rapid spread of data in its

The suspicion that the new Bill is an attempt to form something like a police State is unjustified, especially as the proposals only form a framework for future legislation by the Federal states. The government's framework capacity here is stated in Article 75 of Basic Law.

The personal identity number does not contain any data that the authorities do not already know. The first six figures are based on the date of birth, the seventh on sex and the century born, figures eight to eleven are intended to distinguish between people with like data while the twelfth and last figure is a computer

Other data concern surname, given names, address, place of birth, marital status, profession and nationality, data that the authorities already know.

Information about criminal offences or past medical history is not registred among the personal data files kept in the registry offices. Data that must be kept secret by law - information on taxes paid for instance - will not be included either.

Special attention will be paid to stopping strangers from gaining access to personal information. It will also be an offence for workers at the registry offices to obtain any information they do not need in the course of duties.

A record will be kept of all information supplied by the computer so that possible offenders can be caught. Punishments are also planned for passing on information from the personal sphere. This is a step forward as the present registration regulations do not contain any such clauses. Every citizen will also have the right to see the date stored about him.

. If the Bundestag now ensures that all planned safety measures become law, nobody need fear the introduction of identification numbers. Hans Jörg Sottorf (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 June 1971)

Stern prints abortion confessions

Hamous actresses and writers were among the 374 women from all parts of the Federal Republic who directed an urgent appeal to the legislature and the public to do away with the current abortion law.

They all admitted that they had had a pregnancy terminated — illegally according to Paragraph 218 of the Penal Code.

The Hamburg illustrated magazine Stern published the appeal which was

signed among other people by Romy Schneider, Senta Berger, Helga Anders, Hanne Wieder, Vera Tschechowa, Veruschka von Lehndorff and writers Gisela Elsner and Susanne von Paczensky.

"About a million women a year have an abortion in the Federal Republic," the appeal stated. "Hundreds die. tens of thousands are made infirm or sterile as the operation is not carried out by a registered doctor.

"Terminating a pregnancy is a simple operation when it is done by specialists. Women with money face no risk when they have abortions here or abroad. Paragraph 218 forces women without money to kitchen tables where quacks resort to perform. It stumps them as criminals and threatens them with prison sentences of up to five years.

"But millions of women have abortions under humiliating and dangerous conditions. I am one of them. I have had an abortion. I am against Paragraph 218 and for wanted children."

The Public Prosecutor's Office in Hamburg announced that steps would be taken against the women who had signed the appeal though it must first be discovered when the offence occurred. The statute of limitations on Paragraph 218 is five years, like the maximum

Gerhard John, the Minister of Justice. announced at the end of lust year that he would be drawing up in the course of this year a Bill reforming offences against life, unborn life and bodily entirety. Nothing

has yet been seen of the Bill however. The "Appeal of the 374" was based on a similar campaign in France where 3.35 women admitted to having an illegal abortion.

At the beginning of April actresses Jeanne Moreau and Cathérine Deneuve, writers Simone de Beauvoir and Francoise Sagan and many other well-known women appealed for an end to the bun on abortion in France through the columns of the Paris weekly Le Nouvel Observateur. The appeal caused a sensation.

Thomas Wolgast (Münchner Merkur, 3 June 1971)

Majority oppose present abortion law

lmost half the inhabitants of the A federal Republic believe that the abortion law should be scrapped according a survey conducted by the Allens-bach Institute, it showed that 46 per cent of those interviewed were against the law while 39 per cent wanted it retained.

The results of the survey show that only 41 per cent of women would like to see the law scrapped compared with fifty per cent of the male population. Age has a lot to do with a person's

views on this question. The younger the interviewed person, the more likely he or she was to appeal for abortions to be made legal.

In the sixteen to thirty-year-old age range 64 per cent wanted the present law scrapped while only 21 per cent urged its

Fifty per cent of the Protestants interviewed wanted an end to the law while only 38 per cent of Catholics wanted it

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 June 1971)

dampen the sexual drive far more quickly

freeing the patient sooner from the urge

What type of offenders will be conside-

red for the new treatment? About a third

will be exhibitionists, a fifth homosexual

paederasts and about the same proportion

The other patients will be fetishists,

voyeurs, rapists, arsonists, transvestites and other people who do not commit crimes but suffer from strong sexual

If the sexual deviations have a psycho-

tic origin or are caused by brain disease,

exproteronacetate cannot be expected to

The mentally handicapped frequently suffer from their sexual phantasies. It

they have been placed under the care of a

guardian, he must give his permission for

the course of treatment. Lawyers doubt,

however, if this declaration can be made

voluntarily if imprisonment is the only

It is certain that most sexual offenders

will press to be allowed to undergo the

new treatment. Only a few of the

mentally debilitated and other deviants

believe that treatment with cyproterona-

cetate will rob them of a vital part of

If the drug appears on the market in the near future, doctors will have to make

it perfectly clear that it must only be

used for pressing psychiatric or criminolo-

The danger that a society inimical to

sex will use the drug to bring about

"sexual cleanliness" must not be under-

But the proposal made in Berlin to limit the drug's prescription to specialists cannot be adopted as limiting the pres-

criptions of a drug in this way would be

illegal and because specialists too could have a Puritan attitude towards sex and

will in cases of mental debility.

rove the patient's condition, but it

to commit sexual crimes.

of heterosexual paedcrasts.

EDUCATION

University reform programmes have met a deadend

professors at the Free University of Berlin have resigned their administrative posts as they no longer want to bear the responsibility for developments there.

In Bremen the coalition of Social and Free Democrats broke up after almost 25 years because of disagreement over the new university's staff policy.

In Heidesberg a minority of students has adopted terrorist methods to prevent a professor from holding his lectures.

Recent events like this have spotlighted the crisis of universities and university reform. For years those people responsible for university policy ignored calls for reform from professors, lecturers and students. Memoranda and proposals disappeared into the files of the various state education ministries.

Although ist was forecast that the number of students would rocket, little was done about ist. Politicians did not wake up until the students took to the streets, until the first signs of unrest came and the young became more committed politically.

They believed that the malaise facing universities was due to the rigid control exercised by the professors.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

demanded a share of the decision-making and as their claims were loud and violence was not only threatened but carried out education ministers and provincial assentblies speedily complied with their de-

Not knowing the ins and outs of the university system, the politicians believed that they had found the right solution in giving students a share of decision-ma-

New laws were passed for the universities and the more progressive university reformers in the various provincial assentblies and governments were, the more autonomy they granted local universities.

But it turned out that the situation at the universities became worse rather than better. The old university with its professorial administration is now dead. In its place is a university in which political interest groupe struggle for political po-

exercised by the professors.

The urgently needed reform of studies has not however been carried out, the

Kassel institute offers managerial courses

Complaints that university teaching in this country has little to do with a student's future career are legion. Kassel now plans to change this.

The comprehensive university now being built in the city is to act as a sort of connecting link between theoretical knowledge and industrial practice. A practical training for engineers in particular is planned.

Kassel has already amassed experience of practical education in the Institute for Management Training. The Institute was set up in the spring of 1970 by economists, representatives of Glessen University and officials from the Hesse Ministry of Economics and Technology. It started courses in August and its own building

will be ready in the course of this year.

The Institute for Management Training wishes to offer managerial courses that differ from sandwich courses, correspondence courses and special seminars. The founder members of the Institute believe that there are too few managerial courses that are not run by firms themselves.
Students at the Institute will have had a

university education or adequate preliminary training. Theory will then be applied to managerial practice. The group simed at is the young executive group who are in line for high managerial posts and have had as a rule two years practical

In the first course of two four-week grammes and an intermediate tutorial period an active learning method is employed by using case studies. The material discussed is normally taken from actual events in industrial life in the

.The Institute plans that studies should be supplemented after a year by a course involving the exchange of experiences, a discussion of method and an expansion of what has so far been learnt.

To interest as many young executives as possible, a correspondence course is inned. Plans are to be drawn up with the Institute for Extra-Mural Studies

The Institute will work in close cooperation with various departments in the new university planned for Kassel, Later incorporation into the university is not

At present the Institute is financed by a team of sponsors. The first course costs five thousand Marks per student or four thousand if the person comes from a firm belong to the toam of sponsors.

Kassel plans later to offer a wide range of contact study courses, enabling executives to acquaint themselves with the latest findings in their branch. An important side-effect would be an increase in the individual's chances of promotion.

Klaus Viedebantt

g office, Hans Leussink, the

Minister of Education and Science, an-

nounced wide-ranging reforms affecting all branches of education from kindergar-

Educational planners hoped that they

could implement their proposals thanks to increased State expenditure though

they did not yet know how the money

At a time when the joint educational

plans of the central government and the Federal states are beginning to take firm shape, Bonn's new Finance Minister, Karl

Schiller, has stated that only those re-

forms can be carried out that cost little or

ten to further education.

could best be spent.

no money.

Educational planners have

to cut plans

The grim announcement by finance ministers in both Bonn and the educational reform, Educational planners

Federal states that no more money can be will have to cut down on their plans. As

spent for the time being has thwarted the they did not think it necessary to initiate

them now.

time being.

flood of would-be students has not been stemmed and the injustice of admission restrictions is still practised.

Governments and political parties are undecided. The State has largely left the universities to their own devices, does not intervene in their economic affairs or staffing policy and is on the way to forgoing its overall controlling capacity.

The State is now no more than the source of finances for universities. The end of its responsibility for the universities is linked with the end of the constructive university policy of the political parties.

It is not politicians with a strong following in their party who have been made ministers responsible for university affairs but proffessors who have plenty of good will but no strong group behind them in either party or teh Bundestag.

Professors are now in the majority at the Education Ministers Conference and the important Ministry of Education and Science in Bonn is headed by a professor

who does not belong to a political party.
Politicians hide their helplessness and education ministers their lack of power behind the fetish of autonomy for the

But the Humboldt era is past, Universities are no longer walled off from the State as private academic republics or educational provinces with a firm educational ideal.

They are now State institutions in a pluralistic society and have a large number of educational functions. They are maintained by the community and are therefore responsible to it

The carefully delineated autonomy granted to the humboldt-style university o guarantee the freedom of the arts and sciences is now absolute, enabling minorities to present a serious threat to the freedom of research and teaching at the

Protected by university autonomy, ideological minorities who are often opposed to democracy and employ terrorist methods exploit teh decision-making clauses of the university laws and try to introduce a fully one-sided political colour to studies.

In Berlin, and not only there, a state of (Handelsblatt, 28 May 1971) lawlessness rules in many subjects. It can

affected into their plans,

they will not find great public support for

The shortage of available cash has one

good side-effect in the midst of all the

drawbacks - discussions on the education

system of the future will tend to become

clearer. If money is scarce, priorities must

The Christian Democrats and Christian

Socialists are the first political party to

present a savings programme for educa-tion. This plan envisages a complete stoppage of organisational reforms for the

Without stating any clear political aim, the Opposition in Bonn wants kindergar-tens, schools and universities to be built

be set and the main aims stated.

be seen in Bremen how a radical MEDICINE declares its Marxist interpretation sciences as generally valid and

upon the new university being being land and research entails 18 for a large number of scientific and methods

In a constitutional democracy, duty of the State to ensure plant the sciences. This allows the State to ensure plant the sciences. This allows the State treated offenders committing the less the autonomy of the university serious sexual offences are to be thinks appropriate. For this it the political will.

University reform has met a behind bars if they repeated their offence because of the university laws behind bars if they repeated their offence because of the university laws soon hope to remain unpunished if confronted with a dead-end has they volunteer to undergo treatment with round if he is to get anywhere.

round if he is to get anywhere.

Peter Jochen & day developed by Schering of Berlin

(Frank furter Algement;
für Deutschland, 1h,

The sheady offered sexual offenders this

rise

I hough many people have on the danger of an academic parties. arising in the Federal Republic, & estimates forecast that this will a in the immediate future.

Statistics drawn up by the Mir. Education and Science forcests million graduates will be needelë While 998,000 graduates were the 1,420,000 by as early as 1975,

These figures are contained in prepared at the Ministry's insign Professor Widmaier, the Regents

The demand for graduates of was colleges - 1.9 million in 198 forecast to rise to 2.4 million in 1911 2.83 million by 1980.

It is already plain that the near doctors will continue to me ad lawyers will also be required in Only a minimal rate of growthin ted in agriculture on the other ka

By 1975 the number of p universities in this country in increased from 470,000 to 66/4 finance this expansion progress, central government and the felicle will have to spend a total of 35 mi Marks in 1972 and four millials for of the three subsequent years.

These are the amounts proper is Bill for the first framework his university construction discussed by joint planning committee in Bonn. (Der Togesspiegel, 16 May if

Slogans like this often conceal

naire programmes. Utopianism of just another word for equality of

lunity. Realism obviously means b

three-class school of the nineteen

But the education system is it

field for organisational reforms to

little money. Implementing plant 101

pupils, students and parents to hard

in decision-making demands politic

rage but no financial expenditure

as comprehensives, if curricus

reexamined and the differences is

To abandon changes of this type solution the same as admitting that real references.

are not possible in a certain economical situation.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 kis)

It would also be a structural it.

tury should be retained.

as planned. The programme bent slogan "Less Utoplanism - mail

The first problem is no longer relevant as the drug is also available in capsulo form for injections. Scherings are currently producing this cyproteronacetate cap-sule but hospital tests have not yet been completed.

Cold water treatment

Old water must be applied immediately to burns and scalds to relieve Pain and accelerate the healing process, according to Professor Koehnlein, a surge-

on at Freiburg University Hospital.
This must be done immediately after But it is against this type of reform opposition, sometimes bitter, soul hesitant, comes, even from the gold coalition of social and Free Denosity of the social and Province of the social and Province of the social and Pro the accident, he says, and continued until there is no more pain. That can some-times take as much as two hours.

New drug aids sexual offenders

have already offered sexual offenders this Demand for chance but they anticipated events as the drug has not yet been given the green light by the Ministry of Health.

graduates will as hospital tests have now been completed, it is expected that the drug will be released for use at any time. A total of 547 examinations were made by 111 doctors in the Federal Republic and

> The results were recently announced to psychiatrists, sexual researchers, neuroendocrinologists and lawyers attending a mooslum arranged in Berlin by Sche-

The discussion on ways to inhibit sexual drive with drugs produced a number of interesting points, especially 1968, requirements should rise at on the limits of this new course of

> It is fairly certain that the drug -marketed under the trade-name "Androcur' - counters androgen, the hormone causing the sexual drive, potency, an erection and orgasms.

The substance was discovered as antiandrogen by Dr Neumann in Schering's research laboratories. The generic name is

The substance inhibits the production of male sperm cells without harming the tissue of the testicles and is able to regulate the sex drive in such a way that the angrogen has absolutely no effect.

The androgen is expelled from its normal spheres of activity, including the sexual centre in the brain, but only during the period of medication. As the inhibition of the sexual drive is reversible, It would be incorrect to speak of a drug-induced castration.

As the sexual drive returns some six months after the drug has been taken, a number of problems arise from the point of view of society and the legal administration that has to protect the public from sexual crimes.

Lawyers attending the Berlin symposium mentioned some of them. Who, they asked, would guarantee that the sexual offender, if promised his freedom on condition that he agreed to undergo an Androcur course, would in fact take it and what is to happen when the drug Wears off?

new schools were to be set up risk school education and career

The tablet now available is only absorbed ten or twenty per cent by the stomach and intestinal tract. Compared with the form used for injections, it is

There are two solutions to the second problem. Firstly, the sexual offender who cannot continue cyproteronacetate treatment for any reason must undergo voluntarily or by order of the court a control of his sexual deviation. (The late Professor Hans Giese was successful in his fight to replace the term sexual perversion by sexual deviation.)

If his previous hypersexuality no longer appears - it is also dependent on age offender can be rehabilitated into society without any danger.

Secondly, while being treated with the drug, the sexual offender can be given psychiatric treatment as well and freed from his deviation. In the words of Hamburg sexual researcher E. Schorsch, he is freed for and not from his sexual

Exhibitionists and pacderasts have a great chance here of being spared a long dreary period of imprisonment. Exhibitionists are no longer sentenced so severely today as was the case a few years ago. They are relatively harmless and are only thought of as a source of annoyance to

While undergoing a course of drugs to inhibit their sexual drive, they can also be treated by a psychotherapist and prepared for a normal sexual partnership.

Works dealing with this subject have already been written at the Psychiatric Clinic belonging to Berlin's Free University and by other institutes.

sexual offenders. Friedrich Deich (Die Weit, 27 May 1971)

Cramped living conditions can cause aggressions

The real threat behind the world's population explosion is not the danof possible famine disasters but the ger of possible famine disasters but the fact that people will become more and more unfriendly as their living space is

Today it is only mental complaints that crop up, especially among the inhabitants of impersonal residential blocs in the

Scientists believe that pent-up aggressions could soon break out as people become more and more cramped. Professor G. Jörgensen, the Göttingen human geneticist, sees this as the real danger behind the growth in world population. inhabitants. Experiments with animals show clearly

that coexistence is governed by a set behavioural pattern. An important role is played by fixed territories marked out and defended by herds or families, as these areas offer security.

Having strangers in the vicinity and not

If the living space of caged birds is too cramped they become aggressive. Even if they are allowed to multiply as much as they want and are given enough food, serious complaints crop up.

In that can some implementations take as much as two hours.

Cold water treatment is ineffective if it is imployed more than sixty minutes after be accident.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 May 1971)

Serious complaints crop up.

The males either turn particularly aggressive or noticeably indifferent. The females no longer build proper nests or tare for their young. The birds often pair off with other members of the same sex

they have enough space, they rear their young naturally. Humans too manifest comparable behavioural patterns. Everyone tries to provide enough living space for himself and even children at play defend their territory against the intrusion of unwan-

or eat their young. If on the other hand

ted strangers. One's own home with a garden - the main wish of most families - conforms with innate behavioural patterns..

Despite all their comfort and hygienic advantages, city flats are inhuman as they do not cater for the actual needs of their

It is not certain that the increase in crime is directly linked with restricted

Having strangers in the vicinity and not being able to avoid them simply gets on a person's nerves. Giant industrial concerns where the worker is no more than a cipher, anonymous towns and the vast number of mass organisations also contribute towards the strain placed on people.

During the longest period of a person's development, the community in which he lives is small and gives a feeling of

Professor Poppe discuss The drug cyproteronacetate itself can-not change an offender's tendencies but malignant bone tumours at past experiences have shown that it can Düsseldorf X-ray congress than an operation for castration, thus

> Specialists from the Federal Republic, The Netherlands and Switzerland attending the X-Ray Congress in Düsseldorf came to the depressing conclusion that a person's chances of surviving some types of malignant bone tumour are practically

Professor Poppe of Göttingen reported that less than twenty per cent of patients with a malignant bone tumour had any prospect of surviving more than five years, the normal period given to cancer

Most types of this malignant tumour occur before a person is thirty. This and the fact that early diagnosis of malignant tumours an bones seems practically impossible forces medicine to greater activity even though bone tumours represent only three per cent of all malignant

Bone Tumours have a high tendency to form metastases as they, unlike other forms of cancer, are directly connected with the bloodstream.

Professor George Chapchal of Leiden, Holland, warned doctors against amputating certain types of bone tumour. This operation proved completely useless in eighty per cent of the cases, he stated, as the metastases had already passed to other organs in the body, especially the lung (Neus Hannoverscho Presse, 22 May 1971)

Sun and cancer

The widespread fear that an excess of sun could produce cancer of the skin seems to be unfounded, according to Professor Gartmann of Cologne University's Dermatological Hospital.

Strong solar radiation, he says, does not produce skin cancer until fifteen or thirty years have passed. Seamen, fishermen, dockers and shipbuilders are in particular danger as water reflects the harmful ultra-violet rays.

Tar products on the other hand raise the sensitivity of roadworkers against the

effects of light. (Lübecker Nachrichten, 29 May 1971)

Scientists look upon the unrest among

the younger generation as an alarm signal.

They believe that the young are expressing almost hysterically their discontent at an environment to which the individual is poorly adapted.
But what can be done? Two typical reactions are manifested in the course of human development - firstly, there is the friendly attitude towards one's own society that can go as far as personal sacrifice and, secondly, there is the attitude of rejection or even aggression

towards an alien community. The two extremes act like a genetic straitjacket in controlling human conduct. Rationality has only a partial effect on the process. The danger arises that Man's aggressive urge could be aroused, plunging mankind into new wars.

To prevent this, it is necessary to acquaint people with things foreign and unknown, things they have previously Mected, Lelevision, Tau must carry out this vital role. When a thing is understood it can be incorporated into one's own "territory" and tolerated more easily.

But the world population must not be allowed to multiply as quickly as it has done in recent years. Human beings are very adaptable but the behavioural patterns developed over hundreds of thousands of years change slowly.

Experiences in communities large and

small show plainly that the individual can only live and develop properly as a human being when he has enough room to keep his distance. Signid Guilion/PAM (Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 May 1971)





M THE ECONOMY

Government preaches stabilisation but does not practise it

Following the freeing of the parity of the Mark a new attempt is to be made in the Federal Republic to restore economic stability. It is high time that the ship of State sailed the course of stabilisation and stopped the present Sunday after-

Up until now all the efforts of the Bundesbank to introduce stabilising measures have been undermined by the flood of hot money from abroad, while the effect of fiscal measures introduced by the government have been counteracted by public spending with excessive govern-ment expenditure and government loans.

Now, we hear, this is all to be changed. But the changes cannot come simply as a result of floating the Mark or the announcement that public expenditure is to

It is essential that something be done to soak up the excess of liquid cash that is circulating in this country and that there be a noticeable cutback in overall de-

If liquid cash is to be soaked up, however, and in the past few days a number of people have been asking why this should happen, why is it that the Bundesbank was so slow in its efforts to get rid of the dollars that have been accumulating in its vaults and greatly increasing the amount of liquid cash available for purchases in his country?

In the face of this need how is it to be explained that the Bundesbank failed to to the currency exchange markets on or soon after 10 May when the parity of the Mark to the dollar was floated? Obviously there were many explanations for their delay in doing so.

First of all there is the question of where these embarrassing dollars are to go to when they leave the Federal Republic. It is impossible for them to flow to a number of important countries because of currency exchange restrictions,

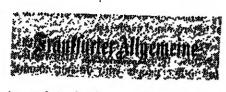
For another thing the interest rate in the Federal Republic is still higher than on the Burodollar market and in the United States of America.

In the light of these circumstances if the Bundesbank wanted to get rid of its dollars in a hurry it would have to cut Bank Rate drastically and probably lower the minimum reserve requirements in West German banks as well. With the developments in industry in this country being what they are and the continued depreciation of the purchasing power of the Matk it is impossible for the Bundesbank to implement measures of this kind at the

An alternative is for the Bundesbank in Frankfurt to allow the value of the dollar against the Mark to fail to such an extent that the chance of making a quick profit from revaluation would be irresistible for

Just how considerable this profit would have to be, however, is shown by the fact the title revaluation of the Swiss franc by seven per cent the movement of dollars from Switzerland has been far from precipitous.

But without doubt authorities in this country concerned with currency ex-change dealings would like to avoid giving handsome bonus to speculators on a Mark revaluation and quite rightly so. Money going into the pockets of the speculators has come from the pockets of experts there comes a statement made by the government that in all the measures it the government that in all the measures it and secondly if the speculators takes it will keep unemployment as low make a killing this time they will be as is possible.



tempted to do the same thing all over again at the very next opportunity.

Another point that must be taken into account is that a large part of the flood of dollars into this country consisted of credit which West German companies took out abroad over a fixed period of time and which cannot therefore be paid

Even then companies based in this country have little interest in releasing this money since interest rates are so much lower abroad than in this country. For all these reasons there are limita-

tions set to the scope of the movement of dollars from the Federal Republic. On the other hand it seems likely that a certain proportion of the dollars in this country will be withdrawn, perhaps because they were in the form of loans that

are not being renewed, perhaps because the money is needed for use in some other part of the world. So why should the Bundesbank go to the market with a basketful of dollars when there is little likelihood of a speedy outflow of the unwanted money and a corresponding reduction of liquidity in

this country? It seems in this light that a policy of restraint was more a propos and it was better to keep the currency exchange markets and those speculators who become rich and fat by playing them in a permanent state of unrest.

The Committee of Experts for the

Appraisal of Overail Economic De-

velomments, otherwise know as the Pive

Wise Men, has published a special report

coming out in favour of "a measured, but

steady increase in parity of the Mark".
The contents of this recently published report were known somewhat in advance

A majority of the Pive Wise Men stated that the Mark should be revalued by about three per cent per annum. This

would not be making excessive demands on the capability of the Federal Republic

"to escape from the international trend

towards currency depreciation," accor-

strategy of "creeping revaluation" coupled with a lowering of interest rates "soon" would be the course of action

most likely to lead to a return to lasting

stability with the slightest chance of

causing unemployment on a large scale.

the report claims, that would entirely rule

If we in this country are to make it our

main concern to restore the Mark to a

stable condition, giving this priority over

full employment, our economic affairs policies could soon afterwards work to-wards all their aims without giving any of

On top of this view from the economic

out the danger of unemployment.

According to the economic experts this

as a result of an indiscretion.

ding to the report.

Five Wise Men recommend

steady revaluation

In this way it was possible to increase the risk involved in all speculative deals in currency exchange and also the dangers of taking out new foreign loans. This became a factor that all involved had to take into consideration.

The main purpose of this strategy from the Bundesbank's point of view would appear to be to prevent a further flood of dollars into this country with its concomitant undermining effect on our efforts to cut liquidity and stop inflation. If the Bundesbank succeeds in its aim It will have gone a long way towards solving the present economic and monetary crisis.

But there is yet another matter to be solved. If the large quantities of dollars that have collected in the Bundesbank vaults are drawn off hesitatingly then the surplus of purchasing power that has been imported into this country will only be diminished at a slow rate. However, if this country is to achieve the stability it requires it is essential that purchasing power be cut down as quickly as possible.

One suitable method of achieving this, which has obviously not escaped the Bundesbank's attention, is to increase the minimum required reserves and there seem to be many indications that this is a step that will be taken by the Central Bank Committee in the near future.

Certainly this method of reducing liqui-dity will have the effect of tending to push up interest rates, but as there is a trend towards higher interest rates in the United States as well, this provides some covering fire for the Federal Republic.

The Five Wise Men have given an express warning that the man-in-the-street should not harbour excessive hopes that

stabilisation measures will have a speedy

The rise in industrial, producer prices is at the heart of the inflationary process.

Thus - the thirteen-page report continues - it should be possible to check the

soaring producer prices demanded by industry within the course of a year

It is not essential to produce any more

guidelines for wages and salaries policies

in the next few months, the experts say,

if a clear concept of the state of the

economy "is horne in mind as the basis of

forthcoming rounds of talks between both sides of industry."

"The Government's new course" must

measures for currency stabilisation needs

If this policy is carried out in the most

effective manner it will at first hit company profits harder than the working

man's wage packet, the Five Wise Men

The amount by which prices have been

rising in this country has reached a

worrying level, but even more worrying

than rising prices in the shops are

increasing prices at the producer stage.

es on the part of working

not be subjected to the suspicion that measures for currency stabilization that

increasing prices at the producer stage.

The relationship between prices on an international footing has now been affected by the freeing of fixed rates of the freeing of fixed rates of the stage of the freeing of fixed rates of the free fixed fixed rates of the fixed fixed rates of the fixed fixed rates of the fixed fixe

not come any

effect on consumer prices.

without endangering jobs.

men alone,

It is a fact, at any rate, that now a more effective stabilisation policy can be carried out than previously in the sphere

of credit policies. On the other BUSINESS MANAGEMENT new fiscally based policies peasement must be greeted with What makes the modern manager

Of course it sounds quite in when we hear that public expending is not binding has been frozen to the of about thirty to forty per cent. in addition to this the loans taken. the central government, the participant bosses are rewarded by any assemblies and local government number of privileges (higher interesting and nower) according to

But the experiences we have Help Pross, 43, Sociology Professor at anything but hopeful.

ticher, 58, head of the bureau for Last year as well there were fire conomic and sociological research, also ing limitations to public expert in Glessen, in their study of business which were later turned into on managers. economic strictures and nevertich managers.

But, they say, there is one privilege that ernment expenditure in 1970 to say, they say, the say and say a sa by a total of eleven per cent, lat quarter of this year the figure we eighteen per cent. In a pleasy of leisure and pleasure time!

The two researchers weighed up the ighteen per cent.

Government budgeting, there answers of 78 members of company of counteracting the economic boards, 304 company directors, factory not counteracting the economic boards, 304 company amagers and 154 but right up to recent times have heads and pushios heads to questions senior managerial clerks to questions

In addition to this the news about their mining opening of making that has been set for all their past career, methods of making their view ceiling that has been set for public decisions, self-confidence and their view only looks good on paper, [8] so-called cash advances which are is to be technical impossibilities at the "way of life" among 762 members of affected by the restrictions impos borrowing for the purposes of

But these are loans with a set pen up to one year. So in fact the govern departments have left themselvers venient back-door through which can arrange quite considerable credit

The State is demanding that my else, industrial concerns, employed payers, consumers and the Bunden act in a way that is conducte: stability. But it is not practising the

tional trend towards revaluates

increase price competitivenes of

vernment should use all the opportu

offered by the system of flexible excha

ge rates to the utmost, "With the wide

of stabilisation endeavours in slient

to parity should become necessity"

Men do not make any comment had

report — does not justify revaluated the Mark in the opinion of the Buons. Beconomic Community Council of its

the old parity international factorial woven affecting prices are not likely at

In addition to this the government

This special report by the econo

experts has been called "a dim

udgment" on the present economic,

cles of the Bonn government by

Opposition parties. "With satisfaction", however, the "

Democrate ascertain that the new being taken by the government colli-

affecting the economy, both on a

atle basis and an international from

given approval by the experts as being

(Nous Hannoversche Presse, 2 land 1971

international basis.

work earlier than 7.30 in the morning. Sixty said that they started the day's activities between 7.30 and eight o'clock. Unless there is some change to t Forty-eight of them get into the office between eight and 8.30.

Only eight of them said they do not pattern the latest efforts to seit stability do.not look too promiting.

Hans Roops

(Frankfurter Allgemeins ich für Deutschland, 2 Jases

take work home with them. The rest pack important files with pressing work into their briefcase and continue the good work by their own fireside.

Pross and Boetticher enquired about

company boards in the hundred largest firms, from the point of view of turnover,

in the Federal Republic. The question-

naire was completed by 18.5 per cent of

Of 145 members of company boards 56

worked between forty-six and fifty-five

hours every week. Forty-eight of them

claimed to work on average between 56

Twenty-two said they began the day's

and 65 hours a week.

Further homework which this social exchange. If prices in the Pedenia blic should not rise as sharply and group must attend to is evening meetings other after-hours arrangements. Countries voluntary inferference Bundesbank could bring about a be Twenty-two say that such extra-curricular activities occupy them about twice a month, 41 reckon they must attend evening meetings on average four times in the month and thirty say that such work occupies them up to six times a month. The experts recommend that the p

in any four-week period 21 of the managers interviewed claimed that they were in the company yoke on as many as nine evenings every month. The division of the day's activities for

though the balance of payments sink
something about which the Fire B various individual jobs is interesting to note. 19.5 per cent of the time is concerned with dealing with the mail, reading it, processing it and dictating toplies. 38.3 per cent of the day's work lends to go on meetings and conferences. 4,8 per cent is spent on travelling However many assurances the government may give that it intends to relate phoning takes up over ten per cent of Manager's working day. Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher

inform us that leading managerial staff in the top companies in the Federal Rewolle comes mainly from the middle and per-middle classes.

One in two of the senior managerial clerks, directors and members of comboards grew up with an upper middle class or upper-class background. Only five per cent came from the lower classes, some of working men, non-self-employed craftsmen and people in ser-

five hundred and thirty-seven managers wered the question about their fathor profession. Of these 28 said: artisan, and lifteen; farmer, owner of a smallholdgor vineyard-owner.

forty cases the father was a selfiployed craftsman and 31 of the busihets managers said that their father was a retailer or a publican.

tick - a sociological study

were listed for the fathers of managers: self-employed non-academic or artist (27), government or Federal state salaried employee of senior or junior rank (69), primary-schoolteacher (16), high-school-teachers and vicars (18), highest-grade of civil servant (43), professors (twelve), the free academic professions, sculptors and journalists (36), lower-grade white-collar workers and small workshop foremen (19), white-collar worker in a medium grade (51), top-ranking white-collar worker (79), army officers, self-employed industrialists, estate-holders and hoteliers (12) and self-employed businessmen,

The material conditions of the parental home were also taken into consideration and put under the high-powered microscope. Ten of the company managers called their parents "poor". One hundred and eighty-six spoke of a "modest background in the parental home" and the questionnaire reveals that 282 come from prosperous" families. Only thirteen company managers considered their parents "extremely wealthy".

Now Pross and Boetticher reveal the religious background of the top-flight company men. The summary judgment is that, "now as ever a Catholic home and upbringing is not conducive to a successful career in industry"....

Those who filled in the questionnaire answered the question about religion in this way: 322 claimed to bolong to the Evangelical (Protestant) Church, 138 were Roman Catholic, thirty-three said they did not belong to either of these two religions and 43 gave no answer at all to

According to the two researchers: "The disparity in the representation of the two main religions at a top managerial level is

question of discrimination against Catholics. The fusion of Catholicism and the lower classes in Germany has historical

The type of town, village or district from which managerial staffs in industry today come is also covered by this analysis, and the results are not surprising. The great majority of those questioned come from a city. Two hundred and sixty say they come from a big city, 192 were brought up in a small or large town and only 83 claim a background in a village, and this in a country with a argely rural population.

One important factor in the background of the men who have "made it" in industry is of course education. It is certain today that to be successful in a managerial capacity you must have an education at a higher level than the ordinary-secondary school (Volksschule).

More than ninety per cent of this managerial group attended a high-school (Gymnasium) or Mittelschule. Almost 75 per cent of them passed their Abitur higher school-leaving certificate. One in two passed this examination with a mark above the average.

Study is becoming more important for a career in industry all the time. Of those managers included in this survey twothirds went to a technical college.

There were remarkable differences in the three groups. Seventy-seven per cent of members of the board had a student background, 62 per cent of the company directors had studied and the figure for the managerial clerks was 58 per cent.

Their studies tended to centre around subjects such as the natural sciences, economic science, technology and the law. Very few chose the philosophical side for their studies.

Technical and natural science studies formed the academic background of 60.6 per cent of the interviewed managers. while 22.1 per cent went in for economic and social sciences and 13.5 per cent studied jurisprudence.

This is the way the trend seems to be moving: Fewer managers with a technology background, more economic scientists, and fewer opportunities for those with a legal background.

The managerial group was asked in addition what in its opinion was the order of importance of a number of professions. The following table was compiled

Chairman of the Board.

2) Professor.

4) Departmental head of an industrial

Headmaster.

Newspaper editor,

Manufacturer. 8) Vicar,

9) Deputy departmental head, 10) Police commissioner,

11) Master craftsman. Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher are staggered by the traditional prejudices expressed by the company managers inst the ability of women to do the

kind of job they are doing. Eighty-six per cent stated that a woman could not do their job, or at least not so efficiently. Only eleven per cent went so far as to say that a woman would do just

The small-print in the sociologists' work is very significant. They are

laige Pross/Karl W. Boetticher Manager des Kapitalismus (Managers in Japitalism) edition suhrkamp 450. Suhr-Jamp Verlag (Frankfurt). 141 pages. Price 4 Jarks.

"enamoured" of their methods and are of the opinion that their social studies give rise to more or less complete recipes for solving many questions affecting the development of society.

Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher themselves work with many prescribed opinions that often colour their work and hine through it.

They give short measure to historical prerequisites. And they should not simply pass off biological data without further

Nevertheless they have produced a book that makes an important contribution to the subject of equality of opportunity in the economic sphere and the structure of the managerial sector.

Werner Mühlbradt (Die Welt, 27 May 1971)

Graphology has become a respectable subject for the drawing-room. It has Handwriting even become a reasonable subject for the lecture-rooms at universities, it is a science that is connected with psychology. Handwriting gives clues to people's

Participants at the recent international congress of graphologists at Lindau on Lake Constance concentrated on the application of this science in business

It is understandable that industrial concerns take an interest in graphology. A company that wants to achieve great successes can help itself by installing new machinery, for instance. But what would be the point of doing this if there were not a competent learn to run the machi-

Man will always be at the centre of it and since the selection of new personnel is a central problem for a company it is a reliable investment to employ a graphologist, who could play an important role in weighing up the talents and short-comings of a candidate for a situation

Numerous test examples of handwriting of candidates for an important position in a company showed clearly what a graphologist must look out for in his endeavours to help the personnel manager make the

reveals all

For example if writing slopes too much to the right this is a sign that whoever wieled the pen has a tendency to be

A "podgy" script shows that a candidate tends to be a stickler for order but that he would probably be too soft in dealing with his subordinates.

Another type of handwriting in which the letters below the line were emphasis-

ed gave an indication that the candidate was likely to tread too hard on those in lower positions.

Another candidate's writing was filled

with letters extended far above the line indicating that like his h, f and I he was up in the clouds, a dreamer, a prey to

What are the makings of a company boss? With a sample of the handwriting of the men who have "made it," in the United States on the one hand and in the Pederal Republic on the other a neutral graphologist from France came up with some interesting differences between German and American company heads.

The Americans gave away their lust for material possessions in their handwriting,

as well as a great ability to make contacts easily, an active nature and youthful zest, self-confidence, empathy and dynamism as well as a business-sense which some-times did not stop short at sheer brutall-

But the graphologist cannot base his or her judgements on a sample of handwriting alone. It is essential to know some-thing about whoever wrote the passage they study. Otherwise the verdict they reach may not be accurate.

more foreigners are applying for positions in companies it is important to know where the candidate learnt to write or it is possible that the graphologist will be misled by national peculiarities in hand-

Age and sex of the writer are also important and the graphologist should know these facts before starting work, since it is not at all possible to tell how old the candidate is or of what sex simply from the sample of writing.

Making the right decision about a candidate for a vacant job is of vital importance and not just to the candidate. but also to the firm. It is to be hoped that graphology has already shown its worth personnel departments that have relied Klaus Mampell

(Die Welt, 29 May 1971)





MARITIME AFFAIRS

Stranger than fiction tales from maritime boards' archives

There can hardly be an authority in the country that has a more interesting job to do yet few are as little-known as the maritime boards of the Baltic and North Sea states. Tragedies on the high seas, not to mention a good deal that is highly amusing, is reflected in the official records of these official bodies,

risherman B. jumped over board while his ship, the Hans Pickenpack, was fishing west of Greenland. His last recorded words as he jumped were "So long, Hans,"

Twenty-three-year-old assistant engineer Ernst slipped and fell in the galley of the *Dresden*. In the process he pulled a pot full of boiling fat off the stove and scalded himself to death.

Captaim Günter Lange of the Pacific, a Hamburg salvage vessel, was drowned on 10 March 1971 west of Finisterre while heading by rubber dinghy for the Ocean Bridge, a shipwrecked British tanker, to collect his crew from the wreck.

For the Hamburg board this has been the case of the year. It was dealt with at the end of May.

Two thirds of the total tonnage of the Federal Republic's merchant navy, roughly 430 ships with more than 4.3 million gross registered tons between them, are owned by Hamburg shipping lines.

The Hamburg maritime board, which deals with about 300 cases a year, is thus the busiest in the country.

Maritime boards have been in existence for nigh on a century. The others are in Bremerhaven, Lübeck, Emden and Flens-

The boards are entitled to instigate proceedings themselves in the event of anyone sustaining or causing injury on board ship, being seriously injured in the course of work on board or committing

They are under obligation to investigate matters when as a result of a shipwreck or collision a vessel is either abandoned, sunk or disappears without trace or when ordered to do by a higher authority.

The boards must attach equal importance to damage to harbour walls, the impaired vision of officers who sail their vessels out of port after spending unconscionable amounts of time and money in nearby bars and other establishments and the mental state of able seamen after receiving farewell letters from their girlfriends, not to mention more spectacular cases such as the sinking of the Pamir, one of the last sailing vessels to be used as a training ship, and the fire that ravaged the Hamburg liner Hanseattc.

The specialised knowledge of all con-

cerned affords some guarantee that all oases are given a fair and considerate hearing. The Hamburg chairman is himself a former ship's officer and his fellow-members are generally full cap-

The seamen's union representatives are usually captains. The work safety office cannot in the circumstances do less than nominate a ship's captain too.

And the member appointed by the government, whose role is virtually that of the prosecution attorney, is traditionally a retired admiral. Hamburg and Bremerhayen boast rear admirals and Flensburg and Lübeck share a full admiral who as a serving officer commanded a flotilla.

plass accurate judgment on the matter, say; of Captain Lange of the Pacific's

All concerned were declared to have criminal legal proceedings. acted honourably (the board does not use

the term "accused" and passes judgment, not "sentence").

Retired Admiral Meyer as the government representative the Hamburg board mentioned the high esteem the dead man deserved, adding that no one was to blame for his death but that he might have survived had he been wearing a life comin ferry station" can still lead to shipjacket at the time.

was an act of God. No one was to blame.

The power exercised by matelots has

only occasionally caused trouble on dry

land. The fact that members of the board

virtually represented the various interests

involved in each case could well, it is

argued, lead to conflicts of interest that

V. was ruled to have been temporarily

not responsible for this actions in

ramming a coastal freighter with the

The outcome was four deaths and a lost

ship. The government member of the board called for the pilot to be struck

from the list and reduced to the ranks.

This was not even mentioned in the

A group of barristers decided to act and

on 19 April 1969 the Federal administra-

tive court in Berlin ruled that "Not even

Investigating

machinery

M aritime boards are not courts of law. They are state authorities that

conduct their investigations in legal

fashion. Their job is to deal with all

of whom must be directly connected with

Federal Ministry of Transport.

maritime board in Hamburg.

Norwegian vessel he was piloting.

In 1965, for instance, ship's pilot Erich

impede the determining of the truth.

concerned. Next case, please.

The salvage company, one of the world's largest with vessels at the ready at There are still a good many admirals left to function as all the hot spots of the seven seas, lvaged a tanker worth fifty million Marks in the course of Captain Lange's prosecution counsel. last mission. It pointed out that Captain Lange might have survived but that neither the Pacific nor the Ocean Bridge would have been in a position to rescue chief but at the end Board chairman Ernst August Knaak passed judgment. The accident, he ruled,

The present Bundesmarine may only have a rear-admiral as its commander-inof the war somme It was the board's duty to be just to all (Die Welt, 3 June 1971)

wrecked careers.



or the war somme Navigational aids

Wehrmacht's books. AEG-Telefunken have deveload new bearing antennal combined antennae have two frequency ranges for Imp radio bearings and navigation.

Interest in nuclear-powered shipping continues to grow

or interest in nuclear shipping is by no means limited to the construction of this country's first nuclear vessel, the Otto Halm. Our scientists and engineers continue to be concerned with the modemisation, automation and, in particular, the safety of reactor-powered vessels." State Secretary Ministry of Science noted in his opening address to more than 500 specialists from 32 countries at a recent lamburg conference on nuclear ship-

The conference dealt with topics ranging from engineering aspects of the nuclear propulsion units, design and the Federal high maritime board is a court of law, Should it strip a captain of safety aspects and economic onsiderations to problems arising from interna-

Detailed reference was made to experience gained with both the USA Savannah and the Otto Hahn and a report was also submitted on the progress made in the construction of the Mutsu, Japan's nuclear freighter, which is scheduled to be taken into service next year. The Soviet icebreaker Lenin was the only non-military nuclear ship about which nothing at all was heard in Hamburg.

Hamburg dealt with practical exaccidents that occur on the high seas.

The maritime board is chaired by a professional judge and consists of a chairman and four members at least two perience gained in running two nuclear merchantmen, building another and planning several more but in point of fact a good many more nuclear vessels are already in service - well over a hundred nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers,

shipping.

Appeals against decisions made by the maritime boards are lodged with the Federal high maritime board in Hamburg. Every year more and more nuclear subs are launched. This alone proves that nuclear shipping has proved its worth.

which in its turn is responsible to the Since the end of 1968 the Otto Ilalin has made 52 research and commercial In addition to the maritime boards journeys of varying lengths. In the initial stages it was laden with ballast only so as attached to the boards and a high to test the ship and its reactor power in a disciplinary chamber attached to the high variety of conditions.

Even in the heaviest swells, in wind at Beaufort scale 12, in tropical climes with ninty per cent humidity and at temperatures of 31 degrees centigrade the reactor has proved an unqualified success.

So far the Otto Hahn has covered a distance of approximately 120,000 miles, using about twelve kiloponds of fissile for determining the facts of a matter should an accident lead to civil or the vessel a good 250,000 nautical miles. equivalent to eleven circumnavigations of the world.

A conventional vessel of the san: and speed would use roughly 35,000 of bunker oil over the same dies: heing equal, he of considerable bedai terms of playload, since it needs with to refuel nor to store large amounts fuel on board.

No matter how reliable and safe mix merchantmen may be, though, yata owners will not be rushed. Before commission more nuclear venel? want to know whether and onconditions they are going to he economic proposition and just here the risk involved is.

In recent years a number of come have published reports on the comes of merchant shipping, particularly be cargo freighters and tankers. Taking the sum total it can be concluded that loss country to country, depending on the an interesting alternative convention propulsion in the 60,000 to 100,00 shaft horse power category.

A Japanese study details of whicher recently published in this county is forecasts that the economy threshold nuclear merchantmen will be down about 50,000 shaft horse power by 190

This would mean that nuclear post would then be competitive for land and bulk cargo freighters. The Japan accordingly expect about 300 next freighters to be built before the tuni the century. An American report con to roughly the same conclusion.

Assuming that several hundred with required the benefits of standardiscus and mass production will undoubtedly within the realms of possibility and a costs as they have done for some ties? conventional shipbuilding.

The next generation of nuclear god chantmen will probably be built joil by this country and Japan. In Hamil State Secretary Haunschild annound that specialista from both countries at present engaged in joint work on nucker powered container freighters.

Their joint results are to be published before the end of this year and the tall governments will then enter into negotial tions on the construction of two pilot Konrad Miller.

(Stuttgurter Zeitung, 2 June 1971)

Motorbikes make a popularity comeback

could not yet afford a car, are suddenly

Not long ago production figures for this country had declined virtually to nil. Now a motorcycle, a far from inexpensive vehicle, is a must for men who would like to be considered musculine, adventurous

Turrover in two-wheelers, which also include bicycles, mopeds and smaller models, has increased by leaps and bounds over the last five years and the trend is continuing unabated.

About a hundred manufacturers were till in business in this country in the fiftles. Only a dozen or so have survived. Up to and including fifty cc the market,

Aggressive drivers

Aggressive drivers age faster, Barmer Ersatzkasse, one of the major approved health insurance societies in this country, conclude in a report on the dangers of road traffic.

The survey indicates that the foolhardy behaviour of many motorists leads to repeated short, sharp bursts of stress that make the amount of adrenaline and fat in the blood rocket.

Layers of fat are deposited along certain arteries. Coronary sclerosis puts in Nuclear power can, then, all otheries an appearance. It is followed, sooner or being equal, be of considerable leads.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 June 1971)

or at least ninety per cent of it, is shared by three firms, Kreidler, Herkules and Zündapp.

The production of mofas, small motorcycles with an upper speed limit of fifteen miles an hour, was 71,000 last year, and increase of 9,000 over the year before.

This figure represented a mere fraction of the demand, though. Last year 99,000 were imported, as against 75,000 the year before. The home market is so demanding that exports last year were nil.

Moped production figures rose from 67,000 to 73,000 over the same period, imports increasing by 9,000 to 20,000. Exports remained steady at 63,000.

Small motorcycles are also doing well, Manufactures increased from 70,000 to 77,000, imports level-pegged at 12,000 and exports rose slightly to 22,000.

The largest percentage increase was scored by motorcycles and scooters of over fifty cc, the number produced increasing from one year to the next from 10,800 to 21,500.

Fifteen thousand were exported, as against 10,600 the year before, and imports, 5,800 in 1970 as against 3,100 in 1969, did not account for a large slice of the cake.

It must, of course, be remembered that heavy bikes of 500 cc and more are particularly in demand - and they cost easily as much as a Volkswagen beetle. 1,200-cc bikes cost a good 10,000 Marks. They must be fun for snobs.

Another rediscovered delight has gained ground not among snobs but among



Pilot VTOL unit

Deafening noise accompanied the inauguration of an experimental unit for vertical take-off aircraft at the Brunswick research centre of the Federal Aerospace Research Institute, a pilot project. Specialist observers watched an asbestos sheet being blown to shreds in a couple of minutes by four small jets powered by a Starfighter engine fed with compressed air. It took a special sheet of silicium oxyde to withstand the strain and temperatures of between 800 and 1,000 degrees centigrade. The unit was built over a period of five years and has cost approximately 100,000 Marks. (Photo: AP)

normal motorists on the lookout for something to offset hours of sitting and driving. It is the collapsible bicycle.

Roughly fifty per cent of all bicycles sold are the collapsible variety designed 2,300,000 bicycle frames were manufactured in this country as against

25 cycle manufacturers in this country. increase in years.

New vehicles

The number of motor vehicles newly registered in this country over the first four months of this year was to stow away in the car boot. Last year 878,179, as opposed to 809,398 over the corresponding period last year.

This, according to the motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg, re-Imports declined from 206,000 to 184,000 units, exports from 599,000 to 514,000. At the moment there are about 184,000 units, exports from 2,686 to 5,298, the largest

Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung fur deutschland

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'Zeitung für Deutschland' ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Pederal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed dally, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

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They conduct disciplinary proceedings against captains and ships' officers in the merchant navy. The penalties they can impose range from warnings, fines and withdrawal of patent to sticking an offender's name from the list of naval officers. Men with this background are likely to In practice these bodies are responsible

(Die Welt, 3 June 1971)

@ OUR WORLD

Hamburg's clubland

DIE WELT

The oldest men's club on the Con-Linent is to be found in Ferdinandstrasse in Hamburg. The club premises are discreetly indicated by an unobtrusive notice in the street of buildings all looking very much like one another. The club is hidden away on the first floor.

The club *Harmonie*, was founded in 1789 and is as active now after 182 years of existence as it was when first established. Behind an inlaid rosewood door a membership of approximately 250 fosters with varying degrees of intensity, according to the time and their inclinations, what the founder of Harmonie and a newcomer to Hamburg, Georg Ludwig Peitzner, has missed after several years of

travel in Europe:
"A closed society of men who gather together in their leisure hours and, with cordial conversation and a mutual exchange of ideas as well as reading journals and newspapers and playing permitted games, find relaxation from their professional labours."

Behind the rosewood door businessmen, a few officials and other professional men meet daily, sometimes only once a week, and sometimes only at the major social events that Harmonie organises twice a year. There is the all-male dinner that is traditionally given on the evening before Busstag (day of repentance, a Protestant religious holiday in north Germany) which is the prelude to the social season in Hamburg, and then in the first half of June there is the traditional outing, the only club event to which ladies are invited.

The club is managed by a series of written and unwritten rules, which keep it within strict limits.

Certainly the statute which once described in 210 paragraphs the minutiae of the enjoyment of cordial conversation and permitted pleasures, business and the dissemination of information of general value and the stimulation of trust and understanding between members" is no longer part of the club's rules and

Certainly there has been a relaxation of the requirement that only self-employed people may become members of Harmonie. But however cordial the talk

This plan was conceived by Munich's

youth authorities last year and a report

The first fact revealed is that the eleven

to thirteen year-olds wanted to spend

their leisure time with their family. For

them games with their parents and bro-thers and sisters are the best way of

spending free time and they prize highly weekend outings with the family.

In the next age group, up to the sixteen

year-olds, there is an increased demand

for spending leisure time alone. It was

most interesting to note that this group

regarded a rainy weekend as fatal. But the

should be ready fairly soon.

to leisure time

eleven and sixteen — volunteered to write essays on how they would like to spend themselves a little neglected. They claim

in school - that is between the ages of television set broke down.



Members in Hermonie, Hamburg's most prestigious club

concerned

behind the rosewood door may be it still adheres fairly closely to by far the greater and the well-known Sieveking dynasty governing club activities.

Ladies even if they are lawyers or shipowners find a barrier erected over the threshold of the club no matter what aspirations they have to emancipation.

And no matter what titles a man holds he is only called by his surname. In Harmonie Baron von Rumor is called simply Herr Rumor.

Each year a rules committee is elected, made up of three with a reserve man, which adjudicates if there are any differences between members. But in the last ten years it has not had to meet once.

The four-man selection committee has also not rejected any applicant who has applied for membership over the past ten years. Applicants have to be sponsored by two club members.

It is possible for any resident of the city of Hamburg to apply for member-ship. Entrance fee is 250 Marks with an annual subscription of 150 Marks. There are rules to reduce the fees for junior

The high point of club activities takes place at lunch time. Businessmen, bankers and underwriters, lawyers and from time to time doctors eat together at the large club dining tables.

Harmonie has no political ambitions. According to the chairman most of the members are 'liberal conservative'. Extremist views are not very common. There is little incentive for them anyway since even in the Social-Democrat Senate

that for the younger children there are playgrounds provided and for the older ones sports fields, but for them there are

rooms, libraries or amateur stages were

Many of the young people who wrote

the essays were quite content to spend

their leisure time helping in the house,

working in the garden or washing the car.

They only asked that these jobs should be

so divided up that time for pleasure

(Handelsblatt, 21 May 1971)

available for them.

should intervene

that the leisure and pleasure industry is constantly trying to brighten up. In their calculations the family gets together at the weekends and joyously pursues communal hobbies which bring a lot of pleasure and cost a lot of money. Young people's attitudes About ten per cent of the gross national product is spent on leisure time

pursuits today. This is a total of about 48.5 milliard Marks. There are figures to show that idle hours are not used idly. Twenty-seven rive thousand school boys and girls most catastrophic weekend occurred million West Germans come under the between the fifth and ninth grades when there was no sun shining and the category of do-it-yourself fans, Seventeen million tinker around making and build-

ing things. According to the wallpaper industry forty per cent of people hang it themselves and do the painting as well When men are active in such a way in their free time the sociologists and psychologists are quite happy that they have not got another potential customer. They become concerned when people regularly use their leisure and pleasure

no special places where they can enjoy themselves. The girls particularly in this age group complained that no hobby hours doing sweet nothing. The bone idle husband who lolls around the house unshaven all weekend is a pain in the neck for his family. Nor is a long weekend in front of the box much

A Hamburg psychologist Dr Margit Langemark said: "People expect some-thing better of a long weekend."

Helga Pich (Neus Ruhr Zeitung, 22 May 1971)

SOCCER NEWS IN BRIMönchenglad-

Marriage surprisach win league

Tans-Georg Emde, Karl se Championship

State Secretary responsible ances, heard of his chief's third a Doussia Mönchengladbach and Bayern during a session of the Bundesia Diunich have once more confirmed May. Emde was sitting next to Schieft reputation of being the outstanding As the session opened both menticems of the seventies. Not until the very time process and papers. Then there day of Federal league matches did into their official papers. Then the day of Federal league matches did time press spokesman for the kinds manage to pass the finishing post Ministry, Helmut Borgbölmer, Espead of Bayern.

season has been to overcome the grave

nes Weisweller conceded some time be-

luck and goal-scoring of other teams (Cologne's 7-0 defeat in Munich, for

Weisweiler's team outplayed worrles of

this kind. They scored even more goals

than last season, and when it is borne in

mind that every opponent will have

wanted to perform particularly well in its

encounters with the reigning champion it

is clear that the team have gained in

At for the other teams' determination

they managed to score the necessary points even when the team was tem-

porarily in the doldrums. These spells

never lasted very long. Borussia were only

second or third in the tables on a couple

For most of the season they were in the

their first thirteen games in succession.

tracht Brunswick.

his State Secretary a newspaper. This close finish in what for the Hans-Georg Emde read: "Schik favourites has been the toughest season marry secretly in Hanover Dr Eta since the introduction of the Federal an official from the state Finz league represents a twofold triumph for nistry." Borussia that must be gratifying for the

Surprised, Emde said: "Does the team after the penalty points awarded

(Photo: Astrid Brandt)

well-known ship-owning family of Lacisz

the club is furnished in a modest manner

does not mean that the place is uncom-

fortable and that the food is below

quality. It only shows that the citizens of

Hamburg are not gluttons where food is

Harmonie would disappoint anyone who joined for just its snobbish values,

and as a status symbol. But those who

want to talk about something more than

the weather over their meals would not

be disappointed. (Die Well, 15 May 1971)

The problem of

filling the weekend

tentive industry and the Berlin psycho-

therapist and theologist, Dr Klaus Tho-

mas, said: "On Saturdays many women

liness. At this point depressions that bring

about family fights and might even lead to suicide occur."

This is the shadowy side of a subject

reach the pinnacle of tormenting lone-

and the food is fairly Spartan. But this

against them in the home straight, as it Know this:

Karl Schiller's new wife is well in were.

Financial and economic problem. Never before in the eight seasons of been working in the tax departs.

Federal league football has a team won been working in the tax departs. the Federal state government in the league championship for a second dorf and has had a great deal to be time, let alone twice in succession — and both times Bayern have been the runners-

(Die Welt, 21 Mg/ up.

Borussia's greatest achievement this

Baltic tumble

handicap — and a severe setback it was felt to be — of two penalty points and two goals awarded against the club by the routhlie Interior Mariet. Federal Association following the col-Baltic when transferring from Despite an unexpected setback on the 33,000-ton Hermann Schulle to 18 thirty-third day of play Borussia deploy-Guard patrol boat. The Minister ed every last ounce of power, ability and ordered the patrol boat to meet! fitness and won the final fixture at that he could arrive in time in Ross. Waldstadion, Frankfurt, to score the foreign correspondent's press confem points, needed to ensure championship While eligibles of the state of

While climbing down a rope his victory.

board the patrol boat the Ministry studently attacked with a muscle or studently attacked with a and fell into the water. forehand. His only hope was that the issue would not be decided by the good

Women in this country have had another problem imposed upon The Minister swam to a lifebelt that them: they must keep their husbands thrown overboard to him and hawaf busy over the weekend. They need to heaved on board the Border Guardes Officials on board the vessel admit watch that leisure time does not become Minister to have a warm bath so get The range of thempies to keep people occupied is being expanded by an atcatch a cold after his dip in the wri was nine degrees centigrade.

When a member of the forest corps said, ignorant of the Kith tumble into the water, "You was good form today," the Minister mil "After a bath I am always at mybel"

Long walk

men for the SPD parliamentary parties for the past year the spokesman for the past year. Federal state committee and provide assembly group of his party in the Rhineland-Palatinate, has carried out election promise - going from by where he lives to Mainz where he sti

He said he would make the long in if the SPD won more than 43 seats at provincial assembly elections. Bermet ger had to make the walk when his po increased their seats from 39 to 44.

Herbert Bermeitinger covered the line of t and a half days to do so.

He was accompanied by his wife. (Well der Arbeit, 21 May 177

Heavy handed

Heinz Kühn, 59 Prime Minister all Federal state of North Rhine phalia, deplores polemics from his leagues. He said: "Many people, when comes to a verbal battle, fight with battle-axe rather than a rapier."

Heinz Kühn recommended French British parliamentary practice for the Calle subtlety. (Welt am Sountag, 16 May 1971



Borussia Mönchengladbach trainer, Hennes Welsweiler, (second from the left) jumps for lov at his team's championship win. Peter Dietrich (second from right) knows nothing about it because he is suffering from concussion. (Photo: Süddentscher Verleg/Werek)

failed to improve on their last year's performance because of the two penalty season's players Nos. 7 to 11 – Wimmer, points awarded against them as a result of the goalpost incident.

Mönchengladbach's second championship-winning season did not start with spectacular successes but they did not suffer initial setbacks either. In the 1969/70 season Borussia at one stage had seven points in their favour to five against and were at seventh place in the tables.

This season they played more steadily and lost only four games over the entire season. The first was in Berlin, three days after the nerve-racking drama of penalty kicks against Everton, the second against Bielefeld in a game that only people who

were there can pass judgment on.

The third defeat of the season was a mediocre showing against Cologne, who played their best game of the year, and fourth was due to the game being

Suddeutsche Zeitung

abandoned after the collapse of Borussia's This controversial ruling by the FA was intended as a penalty for the club as a whole yet no attempt was made to find to do particularly well against Borussia, "We often sensed this feeling among our opponents," Welsweiler notes.

But his protégés were so astute that another solution even though the team on the field could hardly have been expected

to keep everything shipshape and in Weisweller's 1971 championship-winning team is virtually the same as last year's. Heynckes, Wittmann and juniors Wloka and Bonhof were the only newcomers. The first team made do with

Fourteen of the fifteen (the fifteenth being the goalkeeper) scored goals in the course of the season and that is surely no had, which is hardly surprising considering that they did not sustain a defeat in mean indication of their ability and They did best in away games, best in

Weisweiler was particularly pleased return fixtures and emerged best from their encounters with championship rivals with the performance of the helf-backs and backs. In his overall assessment of the Bayern Munich, Hertha Berlin and Einteam's showing he sees only one weakness in comparison with last season. "Last

Laumen, Köppel, Netzer and Le Fevre. This season Köppel, Wimmer, Laumen, Netzer and Heynckes (with Le Fevre at No. 12) have done best but not been quite so unbeatable and tempestuous.

Laumen, Heynckes and Le Fevre have had poor spells that have had to be ridden over. Luckily they have not been at times when every point counted. "These last few weeks have been terrible," Weisweiler

Lust year the season's wear and tear on his nerves was greater and spread over a longer period "since the target of a championship win is always more diffi-cult to aim at to begin with."

On the whole, though, this second championship win means even more to him because right until the last moment the running was neck and neck with

Last year Borussia were more clearly ahead in mid-season and towards the end and only nearly came a cropper when they lost three games in succession 1 - 0 in the home straight.

This time the favourites were levelpegging, relying on their stamina and long shots until the final fixture. It was the closest thing in the history of the Federal

Now there can be no talk of controversy about the 1971 championship-winners. Munich have not won "merely on the strength of an official ruling" and Mönchengladbach have not been robbed by the same score.

The splinters of wood on 3 April have not decided the outcome. Borussia thoroughly deserve to win. Their outstanding showing throughout the season and their final performance against Frankfurt have earned them the applause of fans all over the country.

It was a close-run victory but no one begrudges the Mönchengladbach team their twofold victory over the other contestants and the FA ruling that very nearly but not quite decided matters.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 June 1971)

Exciting football season ends

he ref has blown the final whistle, the L gates have been closed for the last time. The eighth Federal league football season is over and with it the drama of the most exciting season so far and a last day on which the championship outcome

It will be talked about for years to come. Luckily for the Football Association, whose tribunal have once again come in for criticism, the league cham-pionship was decided on the field of play and not by the tribunal's controversial

In the final game of the season Borussia Mönchengladbach came home to win a well-deserved championship title. The courage with which Borussia plays an attacking game is particularly worthy of mention. That is what the fans want to

This season Borussia have set up any number of records, winning the Federal league championship title for a second time - and a second time in succession.

Hearty congratulations to trainer Hennes Weisweiler and his team and let us hope that they do better in the European Cup than in the season that has just come

Runners-up Bayern Munich can con-gratulate themselves on having made the championship so exciting. Udo Lattek, their new trainer, had first to make a team of a fair number of new and often inexperienced players.

With the aid of old hands and a farsighted management he has succeeded with a vengeance. Bayern Munich's present team show real promise and there is no harm in losing at the last moment, to the best team in the country.

After Borussia and Bayern the league table contains any number of teams who did not live up to expectations - or did not do so to any great extent.

If there can be any talk of tragedy it is, of course, in the case of the two clubs relegated to their regional league, Rot-Weiss Essen and Kickers Offenbach.

Essen were level on points and only a goal worse than Rot-Weiss Oberhausen and Kickers Offonbach have had the bad luck to be relegated to the regional league a second time.

Already there is talk of manipulation. Not that anyone would maintain that everything in the garden is lovely in professional football in this country,

Dublous transfers, excesses on the part of the crowd and a number of other details have again upset the football world this season, sad to say.

There are increasingly voluble demands

for two Federal league divisions. The gap between the present Federal league and the regional leagues is, it is claimed, too

Nuremberg's difficulties in gaining pro-motion back into the Federal league are, when all is said and done, ample indication of the trouble a second-rate team has in making the grade again.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 June 1971)

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